## AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

## Please amend the Abstract as follows:

One embodiment of the present invention provides a A computer-based system for solving a system of nonlinear equations specified by a vector function, **f**, wherein  $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{0}$  represents  $f_1(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ ,  $f_2(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ ,  $f_3(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ , ...,  $f_n(\mathbf{x}) = 0$ , wherein **x** is a vector  $(x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots x_n)$ . The system operates by receiving a representation of an interval vector  $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, X_2, ..., X_n)$ , wherein for each dimension, i, the representation of  $X_i$  includes a first floating-point number,  $a_i$ , representing the left endpoint of  $X_i$ , and a second floating-point number,  $b_i$ , representing the right endpoint of  $X_i$ . For each nonlinear equation  $f_i(\mathbf{x}) = 0$  in the system of equations f(x) = 0, each individual component function f(x) can be written in the form  $f_i(\mathbf{x}) = g(x_i) - h(\mathbf{x})$  or  $g(x_i) = h(\mathbf{x})$ , where g can be analytically inverted so that an explicit expression for  $x'_j$  can be obtained:  $x'_j = g^{-1}(h(\mathbf{x}))$ . Next, the system substitutes the interval vector element  $X_i$  into the modified equation to produce the equation  $g(X'_i) = h(X)$ , and solves for  $X'_i = g^{-1}(h(X))$ . The system then intersects  $X'_j$  with  $X_j$  and replaces  $X_j$  in the interval vector  $\mathbf{X}$  to produce a new interval vector  $\mathbf{X}^+$ , wherein the new interval vector  $\mathbf{X}^+$  contains all solutions of the system of equations f(x) = 0 within the interval vector X, and wherein the width of the new interval vector  $\mathbf{X}^+$  is less than or equal to the width of the interval vector X.